

# THE RIO NEWS.

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printed in this office.

From The Cornhill Review, April 1879.

## CHARLES FREDERIC HARTT

What was unknown he sought to know,  
Whatever was unlearned, to learn;  
He left his northern home to go  
To far and foreign lands whose skies  
With summer's glory ever burn,  
Whose myrtle forests ever glow  
With painted bird and flower and snake,  
Illuming the tangled brake,  
And hanging from the palm and fern,  
Resplendent on their robes of green  
Like jewels on some fierce queen.  
With an explorer's enterprise  
Of nature's scripture he would turn  
A leaf unsmiled, fresh, and new;  
And found in those lands whose rivers  
Like the fabled serpent's eyes,  
Which poison even crills they charm,  
And mix delight with deadly harm.  
Who look and live to tell are few;  
Who look upon Brazil's fair grove  
Too often look, and faint, and die.

Of all the past and present earth  
He learned the progress from his youth,  
When all the elements made war;  
How in ancient times gave birth  
To monsters horrid and uncouth  
As demons of the fancy are.  
They lived their time and found a grave  
In grooving rock and vaulted cave,  
And from the semblance of their bones,  
As one who reads from Runic stones,  
His mind interpreted the truth.  
Of all things of the sea and land  
The source and origin and end  
Were his to grasp and comprehend.  
Nought was too little, nought too grand:  
The ways of insects, beasts, and birds;  
The mystic lore and spoken words  
Of nations primitive and strange  
That in barbaric freedom range;  
The fabric of the hampered leaf  
That rooks the dark canoe-path o'er,  
The architecture of the reef  
That stands at Pernambuco's door;  
The hills of granite that proudly reign  
O'er Rio and the ocean shore;  
The iron-crowned mountains, tide-topped,  
Upon the Amazonian plain  
Were his to study and explain,  
Until the pen and hammer dropped  
From hands whose strength would come  
No more.

As beautiful as pictured wine,  
So was the summer sky and air  
That fatal night one year ago  
The earth, deceitful, gave no sign,  
Of fever lurking everywhere,  
But all its splendours did combine  
To make existence bright and fair.  
Like burning points of steel glared  
The brilliant stars; the moon did shine  
Like burnished metal all aglow;  
A thousand lamps in winding row  
Defined the borders of the bay,  
Whose shores were dark with sombre green,  
And then, reflected from below,  
Gave double beauty to the scene.  
With pyrotechnical display  
Of rockets soaring high and higher,  
And wheels that spun in gists of fire,  
A few people praised the saint  
And patron of this holy day,  
Then, making merry while they might,  
Beguiled the long hours of the night  
In strolling and in roundelay,  
And listened to the trumpet's flare  
And to the violin's sweet plaint  
In garden-leaves and dark with shade  
And on the moonlit esplanade.  
What is the use of care, they say;  
What is the use of thought and care?  
For, though we revel or we pray,  
Death soon or late will be our share,  
And he dies first who first does fear.  
They breathed the midnight atmosphere  
Evenhomed with the fever's faint,  
And sang in incoherent choir  
And drank their healths and *Vive* cried,  
When death was even at their side.  
They gave no thought to him who lay  
In suffering and very near  
The end of life; who first grew faint,  
Then frenzied with the wild desire  
Of one whose senses are astray.  
But as the morning hours came on  
They laid the tired world to rest,  
The moon went down into the west,  
The stars burned out and quenched their blaze  
Of passion in the falling dew,  
As hateful eyes are softened through  
The film of penitential tears.  
The people went their several ways,  
The drunken wassailer reeled home,  
The wayward dog forgot to roam  
And aid the tumult with his bark.  
The merry music in the park,  
Which was a mockery in the ears  
Of many a friend who watched with friend,  
Had swelled to its triumphant end  
And now no sounds the watcher hears  
Except the dull and peaceful roar

Of waves upon the ocean shore,  
Or else the lonesome night bird's cry.  
It was a time to sleep—or die.

At last the world was all at peace  
And from its clanging and its din  
At last it found a sweet success,  
And with the peace without there came  
A and a solemn quest in  
The chamber where the fever's flame  
Was burning low and leeches; where,  
With startled and with fatal stare,  
The gaze of those once kindly eyes  
Wandered but failed to recognize  
The mad delirium grey dim.  
With difficulty, one by one,  
The falling sands of life did run.  
The measure of his years was full.

How sad are some of fate's decrees,  
His books, unfinished, scarce begun,  
Would, like a monument of fame,  
Have borne the laurels of his name  
Into the future centuries.  
With Handel's and with Liszt's tone,  
It was for this he crossed the sea;  
It was for this he dared the strife  
With danger and with all disease.  
But lo, the spoiler came before  
The record of his deeds was done,  
And what he did is known no more,  
And what he knew is now unknown;  
The richness of his thought is dead  
And buried with him in the grave.  
For what too zealously he gave  
His study to the trenches  
Of science which are scattered life  
Along the shore and measured past,  
The future, limitless and vast,  
Was opened, and he leaved it, instead,  
The greatest of all mysteries,  
That mystery of mysteries,  
The death which brings the after-life.

In far and foreign lands he lies,  
Companion, teacher, chief, and friend;  
And until memory shall cease,  
These thoughts, undimmed, will arise,  
Now was it evident of mine  
To take his brave life in his hands  
And go to far and foreign lands  
That lie within another zone,  
To break the seal and read the veil  
Which keep and cover things unknown,  
Perchance to live and tell the tale  
Of wonders that were there revealed,  
But greater chance, alas, in yield  
His ardent soul in sacrifice.

Frank De Young Carpenter.

Ogden, Utah, March, 1879.

## AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE AMAZONS.

The late afternoon sun shines full in our  
faces as we toil up the long slope that lies  
between the canoe-pit and the village of  
Eleré, a landscape singularly home-like  
in many of its features: ridgy meadows,  
with cattle browsing here and there on the  
young grass; richer green marking the  
tree-lined water-courses; outlined against  
the sky, a rugged mountain mass, such as  
one may see almost anywhere in western  
Massachusetts; and to the north, range  
after range of forest-clad hills. But before  
us the thatched houses of the village peep  
out from among orange groves and palm  
trees; and down the narrow path comes a  
troop of black-eyed Indian girls, with their  
baskets of Sunday linen balanced on their  
heads; they are going to Monte Alegre to  
attend some church festival.

Eleré is an Indian village, lying to the  
north of the Amazons, some forty miles  
below the mouth of the Tapajós. The place  
has been inhabited from time immemorial;  
probably long before Orellana made his  
adventurous voyage down the river, or Cal-  
deira founded Pará. And as the village is  
removed from the main lines of travel, it  
happens that the twenty-five or thirty fam-  
ilies who remain here have preserved, almost  
unchanged, many of the aboriginal cus-  
toms, and those introduced by the early  
Jesuit missionaries. It is, in fact, a typical  
village of the semi-civilized Amazonian In-  
dians.

The olive-skinned lassies are crossing the  
brook now, splashing the water a little in  
the fun, and greeting us with a smiling "*Ador-  
señor*," as they pass on. Their bare feet  
come down firmly but softly, never mind-  
ing the little round stones that cover the  
path; they wear clean calico skirts and  
modest sacks, and their uncovered purple-  
black hair is caught up with horn combs,  
or streams down their backs. *An rudy, one*

or two of the faces are pretty enough, but  
the most are plain. An artist might object  
that the women were too short and heavy  
for beauty; but over all drawbacks of form  
and feature, you cannot help admiring the  
splendid motion of a body untampered by  
laced stays and high-heeled shoes; should-  
ers are thrown back, and hands are erected  
under their burdens; and they would march  
just as well if the loads were five times as  
heavy. These healthy limbs and supple  
bodies will bear up for hours unwearied with  
the weight of a sack of flour balanced over  
their head; and the girls will dance half the  
night afterward!

Three or four older people in the troop  
are wrinkled, but not decrepit; bright-eyed,  
and firm-footed, greeting us very gravely and  
politely, and bidding their place in the  
crowd of younger ones with a kind of  
patriarchal dignity. They make one or two  
good natured inquiries, such as naturally  
arise from the apparition of a party of  
strange Americans on their quiet roads.  
Then the group passes on, and we resume  
our walk.

There is a little white chapel on the brow  
of the hill, and the houses just around it  
are set with some show of regularity. We  
observe an attempt at a square also, but it  
is a side-hill affair, and all grown over with  
weeds. After this weak little effort toward  
civilization, the houses relapse into barbar-  
ism, and go straying away in picturesque  
confusion, huddled under the orange groves  
and great bushy mango trees as if they  
shunned observation. Our own quarters  
—the best the place affords—are in an *adobe*  
house near the chapel; in other words, if  
you please, a mud house, but with wooden  
doors and window shutters, and a good  
palm-thatch roof; no floor except the nat-  
ive earth, but that is dry and hard, and  
with clean mats to spread under our ham-  
mocks we shall do very well. Our baggage  
is lying at the canoe-landing, two miles  
away; half the women and girls in the  
village go trooping after it, willing enough  
to do a favor for the *Americanos*, and earn  
a few honest coppers in the doing; by sunset  
they are back again, bringing our valises  
and provision-cans on their heads; then  
with everything under shelter, we eat our  
dinner of salt beef and mandioca meal  
with the seasoning of a hearty appetite.

At long intervals Eleré has been visited  
by European and American travellers. Pro-  
fessor Agassiz spent a day here; Wallace,  
Cottinbo and Hartt have made the name  
a classic one in the literature of science. But  
that a lady—and an American lady at that—  
should bravely tramp over the weary miles  
of sandy *campos* from Monte Alegre, was an  
unheard-of thing. Even the incursions In-  
dians are unusual, and the whole popula-  
tion of the village comes crowding around  
our doors and windows. The older girls  
and women enter unasked, not from any  
lack of politeness, but because here every  
door is open to any one that cares to enter,  
and the good people only wish to give a  
friendly greeting to the *brana*. Little naked  
boys and girls hide themselves behind  
their mothers' skirts, or peep in at the  
windows to catch a glimpse of this wonder-  
ful curiosity. At length, finding their at-  
tentions to the lady more pressing than  
pleasant, I order the crowd out. They go  
away quietly and politely, conversing with  
each other in subdued tones, and we retire  
to our hammocks and mosquito nets. The  
night-wind blows in freshly through the  
open doors and windows, but, save a  
hungry dog, no intruder disturbs our rest.  
Among all this honest people, you will  
hardly find one who would so far forget  
the rules of hospitality as to pester from a  
stranger.

On the Amazons people rise with the  
sun. A bath in the river, or in the near-  
est spring, sets the skin in an honest,  
healthy glow and sharpens up the mind to  
appreciate the splendor of an unclouded  
morning. The Indians bathe always once,  
and often twice, a day. Even the toiling  
little boys and girls splutter themselves with  
water from a calabash. The spring at

Eleré is down in a shady hollow—a cool,  
verbal retreat, with noble palms and tall  
forest trees, and broad-leaved vines; such a  
combination as one sees only in these fa-  
vored spots. Within a circle of fifty yards  
around the spring there are no less than  
nine species of palms, including the noble  
*bacabi* and the graceful *urucury*, princes in  
their princely tribe, and bamboos and giant  
arrow-leaved *ananas*, and orchids on the  
branches. Bathing here is a romance—the  
air is full of wind-whisperings among  
the leaflets and soft perfumes from the  
palms blossoms; emerald-tinted humming-  
birds—"kiss-flowers," the Brazilians say—  
balance themselves before the pendent  
blossoms; and fairy brown butterflies, just  
visible, flit along the ground. Indian wo-  
men, coming down the path with earthen  
water-jars balanced on their heads, wait  
quietly in the forest until the *brana* have  
finished their bath. Then they pass us  
with a "*Bom dia, senhor*," and stoop to  
fill their jars in the little inclosed space  
that is reserved for drinking water. Half a  
dozen naked brown boys and girls follow,  
each with a round calabash jug. They  
hold out their open palms for a blessing,  
and kiss their fingers in acknowledgment  
of our patriarchal "*Deus te abençoe!*" As  
we walk away they catch us with quick,  
curious eyes, but say never a word.

And now we shall learn how it is possible  
for men and women to live almost sepa-  
rated from the civilized world; how a single  
family can provide themselves, not only  
with food, but with house, furniture, and  
clothing—everything, in fact, but steel and  
a few coarse articles of iron and cloth. . . .  
For instance, walking across the weedy  
plot in front of our windows, we can call  
on old João Baptista, the best hunter and  
the best fisherman in the village. He is  
dressed in coarse canvas trousers and short  
jacket or shirt; the cloth is stained dull  
red with *murichy*. It is soiled, for this is  
his work-day dress; but you may be  
sure that it covers a clean body. The old  
man is busily shaping a paddle, using his  
clumsy knife very cleverly on the hard *akaba*  
wood.

Examine the structure of the house.  
Roughly-hewn logs of *akaba* and *pau d'arco*  
for the uprights; set in the ground, they  
will last for fifty years. Beams and rafters  
are of other hardy less durable timbers;  
the joints are secured with pegs or with  
strips of bark. Roof and sides are covered  
with excellent palm-leaf thatch, tied on in  
regular layers, like shingles. As for floor,  
there is Mother Earth, with a few mats  
laid down under the hammocks. There  
are no windows, and the door-ways are  
closed with palm leaf mats. So you see  
that the whole house is formed of materials  
which every Indian can gather in the forest  
with no other tools than his heavy wood-  
knife and clumsy, straight-handled axe.  
Some houses have the sides built up with  
lumps of clay gathered from the level  
creaks; with walls of this material, supported  
by a frame-work of poles and sticks, are  
durable, but very unsightly. In the larger  
places they cover the *adobe* with plaster, and  
whitewash the outside very neatly.

The dwelling does not boast much furni-  
ture. Beside the reel mats and cotton ham-  
mocks, there are only two or three benches  
(the boards for which have been hewn out  
of solid logs), and some green woaden  
trunks, with preposterous keys. These lat-  
ter contain the *feita dresses*; the coarser  
work day garments hang on lines behind  
the hammocks. The trunks are rather arti-  
cles of luxury than of necessity; in other  
houses we will see great *balan* baskets, tak-  
ing their place; but every well-to-do Indian  
considers it incumbent on him to have a  
trunk, if he can get it for money or credit.

Under the roof there is a *geral*, or  
staging of poles, for mandioca baskets, dried  
fish, and various pots and kettles. The  
most of these, however, are in the little  
shed-like kitchen back of the house. Every  
Indian dwelling, no matter how poor, has  
its kitchen separated from the main struc-  
(continued on fourth page)

# THE RIO NEWS,

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 13th, and the Royal Mail packet of the 24th of the month.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial reports and prices current of the market, a table of freights and charges, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian state.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 5th., 1879

ACCORDING to the *Jornal do Commercio* the manufacturers and producers of the dominion of Canada are organizing a commercial exposition of Canadian products in this city and have made the usual request for rooms and remission of duties. Now, has not this thing gone quite far enough? It is not quite time to put a stop to the exposition mania, and return once more to the legitimate purposes and methods of business? Is it any longer wise and dignified in the Brazilian government to lend its assistance and encouragement to these ventures whose life at the outset depends upon special favors and gifts and whose success depends upon the sensation which they are able to create? We have no objections to the Canadian project on the score of nationality; if we believed in the commercial show business at all we would as heartily welcome the Canadian peep-show as the American talking-machine. But we object most decidedly to the institution itself; we can see no necessity for it, no end to be attained that can not be better secured through regular methods, no benefits to either party which will warrant the attention and favors now accorded it. On the contrary, we believe that the commercial exposition, as the term is understood in these Brazilian schemes, is demoralizing and injurious in its every phase and feature. It is demoralizing to the merchant who deserts the regular avenues of business to invest his capital in a speculative and sensational enterprise; it is harmful to the regular mercantile houses whose business is rendered uncertain and precarious by the rising and falling of these schemes; it is demoralizing and harmful to the consumer whose imagination is fed at the expense of his judgment by these drum-and-trumpet institutions. More than that, it is demoralizing to the government and unjust to its people to grant to these concerns special favors and exemptions which are denied to the business communities in general. We now have a Portuguese exhibition nearly ready to open its doors; two or three American concerns have applied for permits and favors; one Canadian scheme has just announced its intentions; and we are just at the beginning. Can any one determine where and what will be end? It is but a few days since that a grand combination between two exhibition enterprises was announced, and we were informed that the company had an authorized capital of 10,000,000,000, that its field comprised not only Brazil, but the republics of the River Plate, etc., etc. On paper the scheme certainly presents an imposing appearance, but we have yet to learn that its promoters are either men of capital, responsibility or of sufficient business experience to warrant their control of so vast an undertaking. The scheme is full of impossibilities and inconsistencies, and there is scarcely a single feature in it, from preamble to signature, that deserves the confidence of business men. If the Brazilian government prefers to see its commercial enterprises built up on such bases as these we shall interpose no objection, but we would advise business men to steer clear of them.

Some manufacturers and producers of the dominion of Canada are projecting an exposition of the natural and artificial products of that country to be held in this city in July and October of 1880, hoping to be aided in the realization of this project by the

Canadian government, which will have to seek pecuniary aid of parliament. We are informed that the promoters of this exposition have asked the imperial government to remove the duties from the products to be exhibited, and for the use of space in the Typographia Nacional. We have already spoken of the advantages to come from these relations with the dominion of Canada where the importation of Brazilian products, especially of sugar, has been regulated by a very favorable tariff, and we record with pleasure the praiseworthy undertaking of the promoters of this exposition, hoping that from it will come the greatest possible number of benefits to the two countries which are thus entering into new relations. —*Jornal do Commercio*, Aug. 3.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Aside from purely routine work very little has been accomplished in the Senate since our last issue. A certain portion of each session has been occupied with the discussion on the estimates for the department of justice in which the minister of justice and several senators have taken a part. Latterly the São Paulo senatorial election has come up and judging from the temper of the majority and its anxiety to gain every advantage possible in a political sense, the discussion will be a protracted one and partition in the worst sense of the term. The result has long been foreshadowed, as it is plainly evident from their course so far that the conservatives are determined to admit no more liberal senators into the Senate than they can help, and if the changes concerning their course in the Espírito Santo elections be true, they will not fail to employ every expedient to serve their purpose.

On the 24th ultimo the committee on the budget reported back to the Senate the estimates for the ministry of war. The original estimates called for an appropriation of 14,864,228\$46, which the Chamber reduced to 13,084,852\$795. The committee after a minute examination of the estimates and motivated by a praiseworthy desire to cut them down have reported a further reduction of 114,779\$800.

A protest from the commercial association of Maranhão against the proposed impost tax of 20 per cent. on tobacco, was received in the Senate on the 24th ult. It states that the result of this impost will be to enhance the price of tobacco so as to restrict its consumption and diminish the revenues received from it. The tax already levied amounts to 12 per cent. in Maranhão, plus 200 réis per thousand on cigars, 35 per thousand on cigars and 6 per cent. on the price of each 500 grammes of snuff. Whether the government can be made to see the force of this economical doctrine remains to be seen; the doctrines of Brazil seem to be infused with the mistaken idea that an augmented tariff means an augmented revenue.

The question of renewing the subsidy contract with the Amazon Steam Navigation Co., came up again on the 28th ult., when Senator Leitão da Cunha, of Pará, sought to demonstrate the benefits which the country had received from this service. The speaker sought to show in the first place that the company was really Brazilian as 24,971 of its 42,500 shares are held in Brazil. And in the second place from tables showing the values and revenue receipts both before and since the establishment of the line in 1852 that it had been the means of building up the import and export trade of the Amazon, and had been a fruitful source of revenue for the general and provincial governments.

One of the farces enacted in the Senate recently was a committee report on the senatorial election in Minas Geraes. As the Senator, Afonso Celso, has already been admitted to his seat, the committee very discreetly admits that the inquiry will not change the result. Notwithstanding this, it is proposed to proceed with the verification of the election, and to determine what parochial returns are good and what bad. In view of the circumstance that Senator Cotegipe is on the committee and that another senatorial vacancy from Minas has transpired, the *raison d'être* of the move is plainly apparent.

The records of the Chamber of Deputies since our last issue show that a large amount of routine work has been accomplished, though aside from this little has been done that requires any special notice at our hands. On the 24th ult. the civil registry bill passed to its third reading, and has since been discussed by several deputies. Several

speeches have been made against the bill, and substitutes and amendments have been offered. One deputy urged that it would be repugnant to the majority of Brazilians; and that exemptions should be made so as not to compel its observance where it entailed any hardships. This far, however, Saldanha Marinho has kept the question plainly and squarely before the house, and has compelled full discussion upon its merits. He tells the Chamber plainly that its rejection or postponement will be a shame to the country. The bill fixing the naval forces passed to its third reading on the 29th, after a protracted discussion.

The project of law, presented by Deputies Honem de Mello and Belford Duarte at the beginning of May last, for the establishment of hypothecated loan departments in existing banks; the establishment of rural banks, and the regulation of time, interest and redemption of loans made on real estate, was the subject of a long and critical report from the committee on finance on the 25th. The committee did not favor the project before it, and presented a substitute in which the interest guarantee on the capital on these banks was made more prominent, and the time and redemption of mortgages was made longer and more indefinite. In both measures the great purpose seems to be to secure capital for the use of planters at a low rate of interest and on long time and easy redemption terms. The committee project proposes the establishment of five of these loan institutions, or banks as they are called, with an aggregate capital of 50,000,000\$.

The minister of empire on the 28th presented a bill appropriating a further sum of 558,692\$872 for the completion of the new slaughter house now under construction for the city. It was referred to the budget committee. The original bill of August, 1873, appropriated 2,000,000\$ for this purpose.

The last act in the Banco Nacional force was rehearsed in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday last when several deputies gravely explained away all the inconsistencies and difficulties of the case, and then just as gravely resolved that the bank was not subject to the law; that no crime was committed by its president; that Counselor Sinimbu was not president at the time of failure; that there was no bank; that the formalities of law were not observed; that this "augusta cowana" has sole jurisdiction in the matter; that no harm was done and everybody is satisfied. *Requiescat in pace.*

A notable speech, as timely as it was eloquent, was made in the session of the 1st inst. The subject was the legislative ratification of a privilege, granted June 28, 1873, to Elias José Nunes da Silva and others in which the government conceded for a term of twenty years the King's river valley with all its mineral and vegetable products; the orator was Joaquim Nabuco. The concession of such a privilege in an unexplored country whose extent is yet unknown, whose aboriginal inhabitants are yet strangers to the world, and whose mineral and vegetable wealth can not yet be determined, was a measure whose wisdom the orator contested. He argued that the concession was neither politic nor wise, and that it was full of danger. The catechization of the Indians, for which the privilege provided, avails nothing, as it often degrades the savage than it benefits him. This part of the speech caused a profound sensation, and it is to be hoped that it will sometime lead to an inquiry into the present system of governing the native tribes of Brazil.

## THE RIO S. FRANCISCO SURVEY.

The hydrographic commission under the direction of Col. W. Milnor Roberts, having completed its work on the Santos harbor improvements and presented its report, left for the Rio São Francisco on the 31st ultimo where it will make a thorough study of that river and determine what improvements are necessary to render its navigation free and safe. The commission left this city on the national steamer *Esperito Santo* and will proceed to Macaé, thence to the São Francisco. Taking advantage of the low water, work will be commenced at Jatobá, the upper terminus of the railway now under construction around the Paulo Afonso falls, and the river will be carefully examined as far as the season will permit. A small steam launch has been sent ahead for the use of the commission by means of which it is

hoped that a tolerably complete survey can be effected before the annual rise of the river.

Aside from the purely technical work of the survey, the commission is instructed to study the general features and resources of this comparatively unknown region. Through this it is supposed to learn the actual value of the São Francisco basin for the purposes of settlers as well as to study the methods by which improvements may be made in its one great line of communication. To attain this result, his excellency, Counselor Sinimbu, has happily and wisely determined to add to the party a competent geologist and naturalist, Prof. Orville A. Derby, who is specially charged with this work. Prof. Derby has already had a wide experience in Brazilian exploration and is thoroughly fitted for the work in hand.

We can not applaud too heartily the adoption in Brazil of the system which has given such valuable results in the United States—the practice of adding specialists to the exploring and other expeditions that are sent into little known regions. It is to be hoped that in this instance, as it has been repeatedly demonstrated there, the natural history part of the forthcoming report on the São Francisco will not be its least interesting or important feature.

## TRADE-MARKS—AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

Concluded September 24, 1878.—Ratification advised by Senate January 29, 1879.—Ratified by President February 5, 1879.—Proclaimed June 17, 1879.

## A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas an agreement between the United States and Brazil for the reciprocal protection of marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries, at Rio de Janeiro, on the 24th day of September, 1878, the original of which agreement is word for word as follows:

Agreement between the United States of America and Brazil for the protection of the marks of manufacture and trade.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, with a view to the reciprocal protection of the marks of manufacture and trade in the two countries, have agreed as follows:

The citizens or subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall have in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as belong to native citizens or subjects, in every thing relating to property in marks of manufacture and trade.

It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid protection must fulfill the formalities required by the laws of the respective countries.

In witness whereof the under-signed duly authorized to this end, have signed the present agreement and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at Rio de Janeiro the twenty-four day of the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[L. S.] HENRY WASHINGTON HILLIARD.  
[L. S.] B. DE VILLA BELLA.

And whereas the said agreement has been duly ratified:

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed:

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and third.

[L. S.] R. B. HAYES.  
By the President:  
WM. M. EVANS, Secretary of State.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Small-pox is still affecting the capital of Ceará.

—The French packet, *Grande*, left Lisbon for this port on the 24th ult.

—The receipts of the custom house at Fortaleza, Ceará, during the first six months of 1879, were 647,877\$615.

—The waters of the Rio Negro have begun to fall, the rise this year not having been as great as was expected.

—The president of Maranhão has convoked the electors, for choosing members of the next provincial assembly, on the 16th of November next.

—The return of drought is already causing great suffering in Maranhão. In Piauí it is causing keen distress among the people in various parts of the province, and is intensified by a wide-spread epidemic of small-pox.

—The provincial assembly of Bahia has approved the project of law presented by Dr. Arthur Rio, relating to the establishment of central factories.

—The president of the province of Pará has selected the 23rd of November next for the election of representatives to the next provincial assembly.

—The internal revenue returns in the city of Rio Grande do Sul for the year 1878, were 680,738\$273, and for the year 1877-8, the sum of 759,404\$56.

—A correspondent of the *Crusio* writing from Fortaleza, Ceará, July 12th, says that the total number of deaths from small-pox in that city then exceeded 34,000.

—Camaú, province of Pará, has caught both the measles and the small-pox. Judging from our exchanges, there are precious few places in Brazil which have not one or both of them.

—The American bark, *American Union*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Fortaleza on the 1st of June with seven locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, for the Batulic railway.

—The *Diário Oficial* has advised from Piauí to the effect that there have been regular rains in that province and the causes of the great famine of the past three years are gradually disappearing.

—The receipts of the Pará custom house during the first six months of 1879 were from imports 1,068,548\$805, from exports 718,228\$390, from other sources 145,091\$233, total 2,756,868\$433.

—Six hundred and seventy-nine slaves were exported from the province of Ceará during the month of June. The number exported during the six months just closed was 968, during the year, 1,845.

—An important robbery took place in the *casa* of Nazareth, Pernambuco, on the morning of the 14th inst. A gang of highwaymen under the lead of a well-known desperado attacked the *Pary* factory, broke in the doors and carried off 40,000\$.

—The people of Pará are talking of giving Visconde do Rio Branco a public reception on his return home by way of the United States. Unhappily their preparations will be all in vain, as the illustrious Brazilian has made a "short cut," and is already here.

—Reports from the Amazonas of the 24th ult., present a very bad state of affairs in that province. It is said that complete anarchy prevails in parts of the province through the violent behavior of officials. How much of this is true, and how much intended for political effect is difficult to determine.

—The total amount expended by the province of Pará in behalf of public relief, at the opening of last month floated up to 1,286,000\$. Of this amount, 55,000\$ were expended during the administration of President Bandeira, 248,000\$ under President Gama Abreu, and 982,000\$ under President Carmo.

—A telegram from the north on the evening of the 24th states that a tremor of the earth was felt for the space of two seconds, once or less, in the Ribeira district, Rio Grande do Norte. The phenomenon occurred at 5:20 p. m., and caused a considerable fright among the people, to whom it was something new.

—The Marajoí colony of Ceará refugees, province of Amazonas, is said to be in a very prosperous condition. The people live in comfortable thatched houses and cultivate sugar cane, mandioca, cotton, rice, and many other products, which find a good market in Manaus. The colony has two schools, one for boys and one for girls.

—Owing to the dismissal of the relief commission in Piauí and the cessation of the public expenditures on account of the drought, there were apprehensions of trouble in that province. As the public force was insufficient, the citizens of the capital, without respect to party, volunteered to the number of 1690 act as policemen.

—The Paraná correspondent of *Crusio*, writing from Antioquia on the 19th ult., says that the general government has assumed the proprietorship of the Alessandro colony in that province. The colony was established by an Italian subject, Sabino Tropea, in 1877, is located on the bay of Paranaíba, has a population of 320, and is said to be in a prosperous state.

—In common with some other things there seems to be very bad management of the weather in Brazil, owing doubtless to the excessive attention which has lately been given to the comet at the observatory. While there is insufficient rain in parts of the north and at Rio de Janeiro, in Sergipe they are having too much of it. The rivers have overflowed and have caused considerable damage. If the conservatives were in power, all this would be avoided.

—The peculiar advantages of that rural instrument, the plow, are gradually winning their way into the favor of the Brazilian public. In a notice of Mr. Keet, a São Paulo paper says: "The advantage of this agricultural implement can not be disputed and the work which it produces, says Mr. Keet, exceeds that of ten laborers inasmuch as the production of land prepared by the plow is incalculably greater owing to its leaving it more porous and more accessible to the influence of moisture and heat."

—The United States flagship *Harford*, bearing the pennant of Rear Admiral Nicholls, under the command of Captain James A. Cates, arrived at this port from the River Plate on the evening of the 2nd inst. She will remain here until relieved by the *Stenograph* and will then return home. The previous visits of the *Harford* to this port have been the means of building up many pleasant acquaintances between her officers and the English-speaking people here, and their arrival at this time will be most heartily welcomed. The *Essex* is expected from Montevideo about the 10th, when she will take in supplies and sail direct for Philadelphia.

—By imperial decree of the 19th ult. the eminent merchant of this city, Francisco de Figueiredo, who guaranteed 15,000,000\$ of the new loan, was made a visconde.





ture. The primitive fire-place is formed of three large stones; for bellows, there is a little mat-lin, or, very likely, the puffing lungs of the brown cow. Among the articles of cuisine, we may observe an iron kettle, or a tin coffee-pot; but these are by no means necessities; most of the older women can manufacture their own cooking ware of coarse clay.

Besides the earthen pots and jars, other kitchen utensils are furnished by calabashes; either whole shells, the contents of which are taken out through a small hole in the top, thus forming a close jug; or the fruit cut in two to make bowls and cups, which are often covered with a brilliant black lacquer of *cumali*, and painted in pretty patterns. There are turtle-shell pans, and gourd bottles, and wooden spoons; baskets small and large; clay lamps for burning fish-oil and so forth. João's wife has a few coarse plates and bowls, with knives, forks and spoons, which she has purchased in Monte Alegre; very often the plates are replaced by native earthen-ware, and the bowls by calabashes, and it is no unusual experience for a traveler to be reduced to the Indian eating-implements—the fingers.—(HERBERT H. SMITH, in *Seidler's* for April.)

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

In his second lecture before the National Museum, Dr. Nicollan Moreira entered upon a discussion of the question of emigration and colonization as affecting the growth and prosperity of Brazil. He argued that the only part which the government should take in the matter should be the exercise of its moral influence upon the movement and the adoption of such measures as will prepare the way for spontaneous immigration, such as the right of purchase and transfer of land, liberty of instruction, association, of conscience, and full naturalization. In relation to the present state of labor and its needs, he said:

It is a habit with all slave-holding countries and those in which there is no organization of labor, to complain of a scarcity of laborers; meanwhile, these are the very countries which make the most unreasonable use of the labor which they possess.

That there is no real deficiency of labor in the present state of the agricultural industries of Brazil can be demonstrated by an examination of the statistics of our population.

The population of Brazil may be calculated at about 11,000,000 of individuals. Taking 10,000,000, to give a more exact result, and deducting from it 1,300,000 slaves existing in Brazil, according to the statistics furnished by the minister of empire, and 3,000,000 who are employed in the arts, sciences, industries and professions, and there remains at our disposal 5,700,000 individuals. Subtracting two-thirds of this number for the aged, children under twelve years, and the disabled, and we have here 1,900,000 robust laborers, not taking into account the multitudes of savages who wander through our forests or draw near the centres of population, and who, endowed, as they are, with strength and energy, accustomed to all the rigors of climate and possessing various and excellent aptitudes, will be able to render valuable services to civilized society, if, instead of the general with his military discipline or the capuchin with his fanaticism, we shall have a system of supervision which will not undertake to make automations or to create fatalities.

Passing from general to special statistics, in each one of the provinces we find the same result. For example, taking Rio Grande do Norte, it is seen that from the 13,470 slaves which it possesses, scarcely 3,800 are employed in cultivation. In São Paulo, with a slave population of 169,000 individuals, only 60,000 are used in agricultural employments. All the other provinces will be found in the same state of affairs.

The slaves who should by special laws be sent into the interior, leaving the maritime cities in order that European immigration should establish itself here, on the contrary remain in them in extraordinary numbers. This fact is not to be wondered at when on the fazendas themselves the force in domestic service subtracts from the cultivation of the fields a large number of laborers.

Consulting the annals of the British Anti-Slavery Association we encounter the following facts brought to the knowledge of that society through the medium of the British consulate in Brazil.

In this connection these annals state that in 1818 there were in Brazil about 2,000,000 slaves producing 2,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1845 the slave population was 1,700,000 and the exportation amounted to 6,000,000 pounds sterling. In 1866 the number of slaves was reduced to 1,400,000 and the exports were valued at 10,000,000 pounds sterling. Finally in 1872 the slave population reached 1,300,000 and Brazilian production arrived at the total of 18,000,000 pounds sterling. These facts, as we have just seen, demonstrate that as slavery has decreased, production has increased.

Setting aside the statements of the Anti-Slavery Association, let us see in the light of statistics taken from our fiscal departments, whether the truth of this conclusion can be sustained. The twelve years preceding the extinction of the African slave trade, that is, from 1840 to 1852, the coffee exported from the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 84,507,705 arrobas, giving an annual average of 7,008,454 arrobas valued at 21,868,000; the twelve years following the extinction of this traffic, that is, from 1852 to 1864, the exportation, instead of decreasing, ascended to 114,121,296 arrobas, or an annual average of 9,570,375 arrobas valued at 45,000,000.

In São Paulo the same fact is verified: from 1840 to 1852 the exportation of coffee through the port of Santos was 2,117,993 arrobas, giving an annual average of 191,419 arrobas valued at 523,000; after the extinction of the traffic the production amounted to 11,586,976 arrobas with an annual average of 965,581 arrobas valued at 4,732,000.

But, some say, this production immediately after the extinction of the traffic proves nothing, because it is nothing more than what resulted from the existing number of slaves from which so few were taken by death, sale, liberation or flight. I accept the argument and will pass from this to demonstrate that even after the law of the 28th of September, 1871, which caused so great an outcry on the part of the cultivators of the soil who felt a foreboding of their decadence, the exportation of coffee still continued to increase both in quantity and in value.

During the period mentioned, from 1872 to 1878, the exportation of coffee from the port of Rio de Janeiro attained the amount of 77,253,313 arrobas, an annual average of 11,039,179 arrobas valued at 55,180,895\$ calculating the arroba at the price of 58. In the province of São Paulo the exportation secured the same ratio of increase, the output from 1872 to 1878 being 21,000,000 arrobas, an annual average of 3,000,000 arrobas valued at 15,000,000.

In view of these statistics, tell me if it is possible to attribute the critical state of our agriculture to a scarcity of labor?

### THE LABOR PROBLEM IN BRAZIL.

Brazil just now has a labor problem to solve quite as difficult in its way as that which the Louisiana and Mississippi planters were recently confronted on a smaller scale in consequence of the negro exodus to Kansas. The Louisiana and Mississippi plantation hands, criminals as they are, have learned enough from their brief experience among strangers to realize that the exodus, as a business venture, was a mistake, and it is not surprising therefore that the movement has practically come to an end. There has been more or less de-moralization of the agricultural industries of those states in consequence, but from present appearances it is not taking too much for granted to say that the relations between the planters and the field hands will speedily readjust themselves on the old basis, with such modification of the contract system, however, as will give the latter some advantages which they did not enjoy before. With Brazil, the solution of the question is less simple. The law of September, 1871, providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, is not working at all in harmony with the anticipations either of the economists or humanitarians. Instead of improving the negro, it looks as if the tendency of this law would be in the opposite direction, transforming Brazil, so far as negro thriftlessness and indolence are concerned, into another Jamaica. The freed blacks, true to their instinct, are flocking from the agricultural districts into the towns in large numbers; and by this process the labor element, upon which the prosperity of the country so largely depends, is gradually disappearing at the same time that vice, pauperism and idleness are the centre of population, as might be expected, are proportionately increasing. We have a striking exemplification of the results of this turn of affairs in the steady decrease in the production of one of the leading Brazilian staples, cotton, as will be seen from the following statement of shipments to the European markets from the commencement of the gradual emancipation system down to last year:

### SHIPMENTS OF BRAZIL COTTON AT EUROPEAN PORTS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

Season of	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8
Quantity	600,000 bales	615,000 "	347,000 "	479,000 "
Value	1,875,000	1,875,000	479,000	247,000

These figures are certainly very suggestive. With a falling off of some sixty per cent. in production during the four years past, when emancipation may be said to have entered upon its primary stage, it may well be asked, if the decline is to continue in the same ratio for another decade, whether Brazil will have any cotton to export at all. The gravity of the situation is naturally increasing the anxiety of the government, and many are the plans and projects put forward to arrest the process of industrial disintegration; but thus far there is no agreement with reference to any of them. Not a few influential members of the government concur with the political economists in the expediency of opening the doors to the Chinese; but this has to encounter pretty much the same popular prejudice that exists against similar expedients in California, Australia and other countries. The opponents of Chinese immigration, in stating their case in the Rio Janeiro *Ara*, insist upon it that what the country really needs is "free, intelligent labor, not a class which are free in name while as helpless as degraded as the slave, but a class of laborers which will be small property owners like those which have contributed so largely to the prosperity of the Northern and Western sections of the United States." To that end, a radical change in the colonization laws is recommended, which will permit the immigrant to settle where he pleases, acquire property and enjoy every privilege of Brazilian citizenship; also, and a revision of the land and taxation laws as well as enable him to easily acquire property and claim full protection from the government in all the privileges growing out of such ownership. The experience of our own Southern States, from the day emancipation was proclaimed down to the present, have hardly been of character to warrant an expectation that, even with these concessions by the government, Brazil will be able to attract to its half-dead fields the particular class of emigrants who have contributed so largely to the Northern and Western sections of the United States. The truth is the question is one which would seem to be beyond the range of legislative prescription. Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavians, Germans and Latins alike, diverse as may be their characteristics in other respects, appear to have at least one trait in common, and that is an unconquerable dislike of settling in countries where slavery has at any time been a legalized institution. We do not pretend to explain the philosophy of this, but of the fact itself there is no question. Climatic influences also have operated in the same direction. Not to speak of the indifferent success that has from time to time attended various emigration enterprises in our Southern States, it is well-known that notwithstanding many tempting inducements held out to settlers in Cuba, the beautiful and fertile island today is almost heaving with the despised Chinese to conceal cultivate the plantations which the negro, where left to himself, punishes to get uncultivated. At the same time, there is, at this moment, in singular contrast, a remarkable emigration in progress to the Argentine Republic and the River Plate, consisting largely of Italians; and as the social, political and industrial conditions there, as well as the climate, are not open to the objections which Dom Pedro's empire has to deal with, that movement will doubtless continue, to the immense advantage of the latter country. For Brazil, however, the future, both as regards emigration and the supply of labor, the outlook, to say the least of it, is dubious, and we are a little curious to see how her statesmen and economists finally propose to deal with it.—*N. Y. Com. Bulletin*, June 30.

A LONDON newspaper furnishes the curious statement that 1,885 out of 5,241 shares in a new brewery in Sheffield are held by English clergymen.

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41 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

### C. McCULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

#### Import and Commission Merchants

41 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA

RIO DE JANEIRO

Caixa no Correio No. 113

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware, etc., etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, for the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they possess untold facilities.

### ENGLISH BANK

#### OF

#### RIO DE JANEIRO.

(LIMITED)

#### HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital, £1,000,000

Reserve Fund, £75,000

Dividend, £40,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transfers every description of Banking Business.

### COMMERCIAL BANK

#### OF

#### RIO DE JANEIRO.

Capital, £1,000,000

Subscribed, £1,000,000

Paid up, £333,000

Reserve fund, £300,000

Net profit and dividend, £80,000

This Bank draws on The London & County Bank, London.

The Bank of Portugal, payable in Lisbon and in London.

The Bank of Brazil, payable in Rio de Janeiro and in London.

The Bank of the Republic, payable in Rio de Janeiro and in London.

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